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25. "On the date of the *Rimed Chronicle* of the Cid." By
Dr. B. P. Bourland, of the University of Michigan.

The so-called *Rimed Chronicle* of the Cid is written on leaves 188-204 of manuscript Espagnol 12 in the National Library of Paris. The manuscript also contains the fourth part of the *Estoria General de España*. The *Rimed Chronicle* was first described by Octor, in his catalogue of the Spanish manuscripts of the National Library, and was first printed, from a copy by Francisque Michel, by Ferdinand Wolf, in the *Wiener Jahrbuch für Literatur*, for 1846. This copy was reprinted by Duran, in his *Romancero General*, and various portions have appeared elsewhere. The manuscript, which is of the beginning of the fifteenth century, is in good preservation, and offers few palæographical difficulties.

The *Rimed Chronicle* of the Cid is a fragment, consisting in prose and verse, of about 1200 lines. Its contents include a condensed chronicle of the affairs of Castile from Pelayo to Ferdinand I, with accounts of the genealogy of the Kings of Castile—and of Rodrigo of Bivar, the Cid, and a more detailed account of deeds and adventures done by Rodrigo in the service of the King Ferdinand. The relation is most fanciful—and the story ends abruptly in the midst of the account of Rodrigo's fabled war upon the Pope and the King of France.

The determination of the date of the fragment rests on various internal considerations, which are, in general, of a text-critical and exegetical nature. (1.) The text is very corrupt. It abounds in glosses and lacunae and offers every sign of an extensive remanipulation. (2.) Though the language is in the main that of the end of the XIV century, it presents very numerous traces of a much earlier Spanish. (3.) The metre is extremely rough and irregular, and is occasionally entirely lost. (4.) In design it was a fourteen syllabled verse, with long, irregular divisions of á-o, é-o and ó assonances.

The foregoing considerations lead to the conclusion that the monument itself is much older than the manuscript; the various historical or quasi-historical references of the text all point to the first half of the thirteenth century as the probable date.

26. "Dictation and Composition in Modern Language teaching." By Professor Edward S. Joynes, of South Carolina College.

[For want of time read by title.]

The Report of the Committee of Twelve of the Modern Language Association on the subject of Preparatory Requirements in French and German marks a new epoch in modern language study in this country—or perhaps I may say, the close or consummation of an epoch dating from the organization of the Modern Language Association itself in December 1883. The latter event signalized the formal admission, into the broadening circle of liberal education, of a new discipline which till then, with increasing but unorganized force, had been struggling for recognition. It was the first organized expression in this country of professional consciousness and co-operation—the first corporate self-assertion on the part of modern language teachers as co-laborers and colleagues in a common work. As such its influence has been wide and profound. The Modern Language Association has given direction, inspiration, purpose, and expression to the wonderful progress which has since ensued; and, for its actual results as well as for the profound foresight of its conception and its admirable management, it will stand—long after his own noble work shall have ceased—as a monument of honor to its father and founder, Professor A. Marshall Elliott. It